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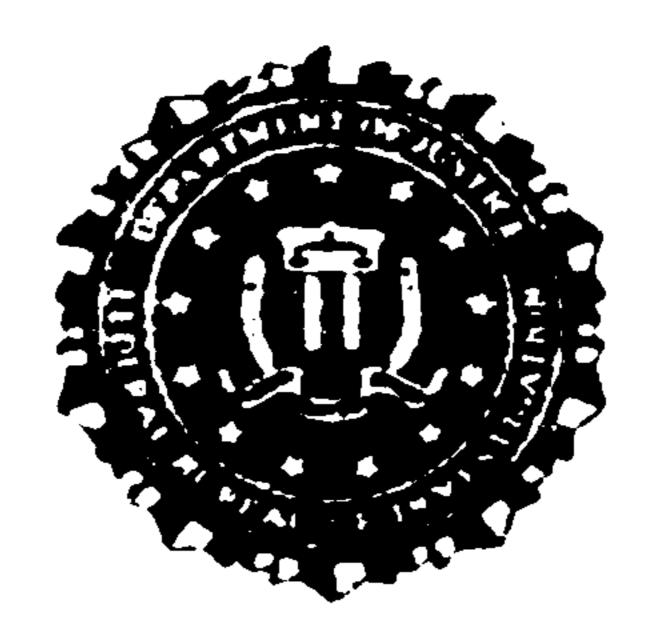
COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES

Part II

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TARGET GROUPS



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May 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE John Edgar Hoover, Director.

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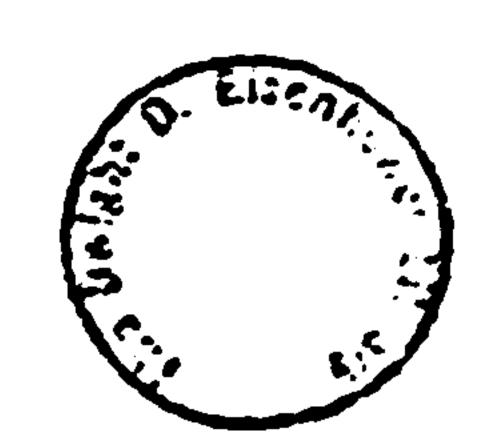


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PREFACE

This is the second of a series of studies concerning communist propaganda in the United States during the period from the formation of the Communist Party, USA, in 1919 to the present time. This monograph enumerates and discusses the various target groups in this country to which communist propaganda is and has been directed.

The material included in the monograph was drawn from both public and confidential sources. The public sources have been identified at the end of the monograph, while the confidential sources have been retained by this Bureau.





SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary

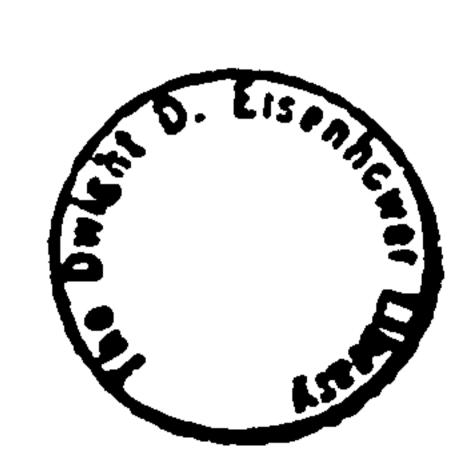
Propaganda is employed by the Communist Party, USA, as a means of indoctrinating and controlling its members and as a means of conditioning and influencing noncommunist Americans. For these reasons, communist propaganda is always designed for and aimed at a specific target group either inside or outside the Communist Party. In addition to the membership of the Communist Party, USA, communist propaganda target groups in the United States include labor, minorities, Negroes, intellectuals, youth, Armed Forces, veterans, economic groups, women, farmers, and religious groups.

B. Conclusions

- 1. Much communist propaganda is designed and directed toward strengthening the unity, discipline, and morale of the membership of the Communist Party, USA, and toward indoctrinating and inculcating Party members with a sense of mission, dedication, and direction.
- 2. Communist propaganda aimed at noncommunist Americans is intended to "educate" the masses along Marxist-Leninist lines and to gain their support in order that the masses may be maneuvered and mobilized into eventual revolutionary action for the overthrow of the United States Government.
- 3. No part of the population and no sphere of activity in the United States have been overlooked or neglected by communists as targets for their propaganda.



- 4. Recognizing that they cannot succeed in their "historic mission" of overthrowing the capitalist system without the support of the working class, communists have always considered labor to be their principal propaganda target group in the United States. To win labor to communism, communist propaganda seeks to create and foment discord and distrust between labor and management.
- 5. Communist propaganda among minority groups in this country exploits and accentuates the frictions and differences between the native born and foreign born, whites and Negroes, Jews and gentiles, and various religious denominations to "prove" that minority persecution is an inherent defect in the capitalist system.
- 6. As the largest minority group in the United States, the Negroes have been propagandized by communists on an extensive scale. Communist propaganda is calculated to make the Negroes conscious of discrimination and to engender in them an attitude of bitter resentment and hostility toward the white population.
- 7. Communist propaganda exploits the publicity value which accrues from the reputations and prestige of sympathetic or unsuspecting intellectuals. Communist ideas and objectives, through the credence and dignity given them by some intellectuals, are thus imparted to larger groups of people.
- 8. Communist youth propaganda is aimed at students, young workers, and even children. Such propaganda strives to destroy the respect of the young for the capitalist system, the American way of life, our ideals, culture, laws, moral standards, religious institutions, patriotism, customs, and traditions.
- 9. Communist propaganda endeavors to weaken, demoralize, and negate American armed strength by advocating disarmament, urging demobilization, and promoting Sovietstyle "peace."



- 10. Since the end of World War II, communist propaganda directed at veterans has attempted to utilize them as a pressure group for communist goals.
- 11. Communist propaganda on economic questions -- unemployment, high cost of living, lack of housing, rent increases, taxes, et cetera -- is magnified and dramatized to serve communist ends by discrediting the capitalist system.
- 12. Communist propaganda among women is slanted to appeal to their emotional sensitivity by emphasizing such issues as peace, child care, housing, health, consumers' problems, and social and economic equality for women.
- 13. Communist agricultural propaganda revolves around economic problems affecting small and middle-sized farmers, share-croppers, tenant farmers, farm laborers, and migratory workers.
- 14. Communists have achieved considerable propaganda benefit through exploiting the altruism of American clergymen and religious bodies. The concern of churchmen with peace and civil liberties, in particular, has been used by communist propagandists to their own advantage.





I. COMMUNISTS AS A TARGET GROUP

The ultimate objective of the Communist Party, USA, is to overthrow and destroy the United States Government and to establish in its place a communist form of government patterned after the Soviet Union. In the meantime, the Communist Party in this country works ceaselessly to build an organization powerful enough to bring about this change. To build such an organization requires a hard-core membership -- (1) dedicated, disciplined, fanatical, single-minded, and unified.

Much communist propaganda, therefore, is designed and directed toward molding, reinforcing, and solidifying the Party membership. Such propaganda plays an indispensable part in strengthening Party unity, discipline, and morale. This internal application of propaganda is for (2 the purpose of giving members a sense of mission, dedication, and direction.

Communist propaganda endeavors to impress individual Party members with the universality of the communist movement and its "historic mission"; namely, the eventual overthrow and destruction of capitalist society everywhere and its replacement with a communist form of government. Through propaganda, there is carefully nurtured within Party members a feeling of being an integral part of a world-wide crusade dedicated to the betterment of all mankind. Communist propaganda seeks





to impress members again and again with the widespread and worth-while character of their own activities. Demonstrations, strikes, petitions, delegations, and other forms of propaganda and agitation help to produce the impression among communists that they are active members of an international people's movement which will inevitably achieve victory (3) over the capitalist world.

To "arm" members with a complete knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and a fuller understanding of the role of the Communist Party as the "vanguard of the working class," the Communist Party has created an extensive educational apparatus and program. This includes training schools for members on national, district, state, and local levels. Schools are held for new members, advanced members, teachers, trade-union members, women, Negroes, youth, Party functionaries, nationality groups, et cetera. Classes are conducted as a part of the regular meetings of Party clubs. Self-study is practiced.

One Party district, in preparing an "Educational Plan of Work" recently, listed the following objectives:

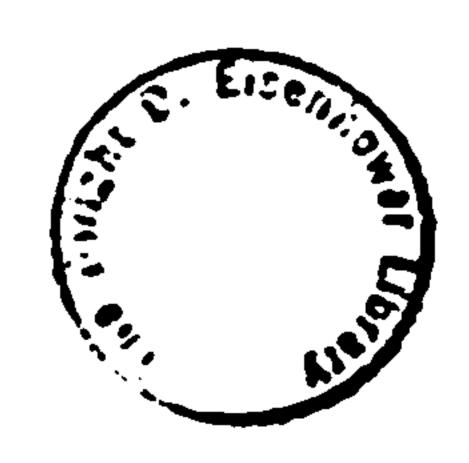
"1. To help the Party develop in a greater number of Party members a full dedication and a readiness to devote their entire lives to the Party and its aims.



- "2. To assist in bringing about organized education and study throughout the Party on a club as well as a leadership level with concentration and emphasis on the Marxist education of industrial workers, of Negro and youth cadres.
- "3. To raise the general level of political understanding of the Party membership as an aid to greater and more effective Party activity....
- "4. ... to assist all Party organizations to enlarge and improve the various forms of mass education activities, literature, press, leaflets, forums, et cetera."

The Party is constantly taking measures to improve and strengthen the so-called "ideological background" and "political development" of Party members. "Ideological campaigns" are conducted periodically for the purpose of "raising the theoretical and ideological level" of the membership, "combatting the influence of bourgeois ideology," "strengthening the "orking-class outlook" of the Party, and "improving the Party's mass work."

The indoctrinating and propagandizing of members are also accomplished through the multifarious activities of the Party itself. The sheer volume of Party activity frequently consumes all the members' available time and commands their entire attention. Through this tremendous activity, a set of attitudes, traditions, customs, and habits is inculcated which serves to make members still more submissive and (4) responsive to communist aims and objectives.



Benjamin Gitlow, who was once a top national official of the Communist Party, USA, has described the complete absorption of a communist's life in the movement:

"The communist lives in a social organization all his own...
His social organization is the movement, concretely the Party.
Outside of the Party, outside of the communist movement, the communist has practically no social or personal life of his own.
Whatever he does centers in the Communist party organization..."

"Practically every moment of a Party member's living day is spent in purposeful activity for the Communist party. The average Party member carries on Party work in the neighborhood in which he lives, among the tenants in his house; at the shop or office he has special communist duties to perform... After work he has Party meetings, conferences, demonstrations, picket lines to worry about. He also belongs to a...number of communist front organizations. To all he must give his time. Then, there is the Party school, cultural activities, lectures, dances, singing groups, dramatic groups in which he is active. Interspersed with all this activity are social affairs, parties, cocktail parties, card parties, run by the Party organization...

"The Party member is too busy to think; he is too excited, too agitated. He keeps flitting about as the Party directs, at a feverish pace. He has no time to contemplate, to think or to worry about himself. The Party winds him up and keeps him going. Party life is hectic..." (5)

Thus, communist propaganda and agitation, in a large measure, are specifically designed to indoctrinate and activate Party members, to make better communists out of communists, to transform them into dedicated and disciplined "soldiers of the revolution," and to make every one of them an individual propagandist and agitator for the cause of communism.



II. NONCOMMUNISTS AS TARGET GROUPS

As a minority group striving for total power, the Communist Party, USA, is dependent on the support of noncommunists in the United States for the achievement of its aim. To gain this support and to extend its influence beyond the orbit of its own membership, the Communist Party ceaselessly endeavors to maintain and further its contact with the masses.

The importance which communists attach to noncommunist support is indicated by their incessant repetition of the phrase "contact with the masses." The Communist Party considers the masses as subject to continuous exploitation under the capitalist system. It has arrogated to itself, as the "general staff of the proletariat" and the "political leader of the working class," the "duty" of leading them to their eventual "emancipation" under a communist form of government.

Leaders of the communist movement are well aware that the proletariat must be "educated" if the ultimate overthrow of the capitalist system of government is to be accomplished. For this reason, the "political education" of the masses along Marxist-Leninist lines has always been regarded as of primary importance by communists. Propaganda and agitation are directed at the masses with the objectives of acquainting them

with the Party's slogans and decisions, explaining the Party's policies, and maneuvering and mobilizing them for action and conscious participation in the building of the new socialist order under the communist banner.

Propaganda and agitation are regarded as the tools and instruments by which the minds of the masses are to be prepared for eventual revolution.

Over the years, no segment of the population and no field of endeavor in the United States have been overlooked or neglected as a target for communist propaganda. Labor, immigrants, Negroes, intellectuals, youth, Armed Forces, veterans, the unemployed, consumers, tenants, women, farmers, and religious groups -- all have been subjected to intensive and extensive communist propaganda.

A. Labor

Party, USA, in accordance with its claim of being the "political party of the working class," has always regarded labor as its number one propaganda target group. The chief strategic aim of the Communist Party, of course, is to win the majority of the masses for the struggle against capitalism.

Communists recognize that the "historic mission" of the masses to overthrow the capitalist system cannot be accomplished unless they win over their (7) most important potential ally -- the working class.

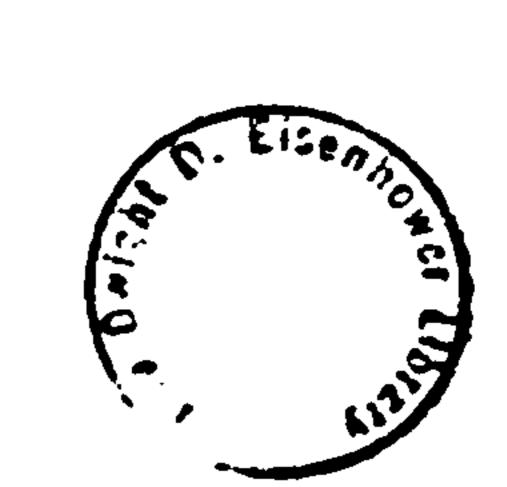
The importance communists place on gaining the support of labor was manifested by the Communist International* at its Second World Congress, which was held in Moscow in the Summer of 1920. This Congress adopted 21 conditions of admission to the Comintern on the part of foreign communist parties. Among those conditions relating to propaganda and agitation was the following:

"...Every party desirous of belonging to the Communist International should be bound to carry on systematic and persistent Communist work in the labor unions, co-operatives and other labor organizations of the masses...." (8)

A year later, at the Third World Congress, rules were drawn up by the Comintern for the construction and organization of foreign communist parties. A section devoted to propaganda and agitation emphasized;

"Communist propaganda and agitation must be made to take root in the very midst of the workers, out of their common interest and aspirations and especially out of their common struggles."

^{*} The Communist International, or the Comintern, as it was generally known in its abbreviated form, was established in 1919 as a union of communist parties throughout the world. Admission to the Comintern was contingent upon the acceptance of 21 conditions. The Communist Party in the United States became an affiliate in 1921 but disaffiliated in 1940. The Comintern was formally dissolved in 1943 as an ostensible expression of "friendship" between the Soviet Union and its World War II allies. The basic principles and objectives of the Comintern, however, are still in effect and are adhered to closely by the Communist Party, USA, today.



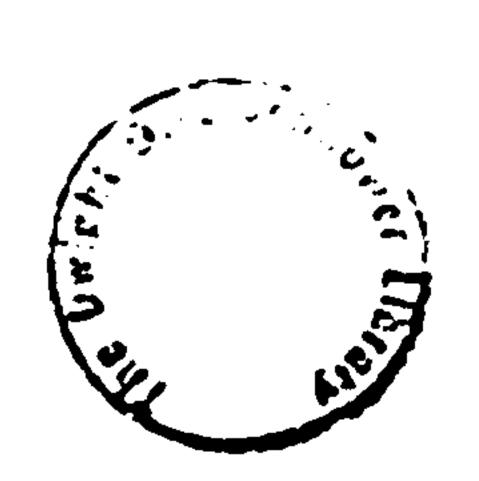
"...Communist agitation among the proletarian masses must be conducted in such a way that our communist organization be recognized by the struggling proletarians as the courageous, intelligent, energetic and ever faithful leader of their own labor movement.

'In order to achieve this, the Communists must take part in all elementary struggles and movements of the workers, and must defend the workers' cause in all conflicts between them and the capitalists over hours and conditions of labor, wages, etc. The communists must also pay great attention to the concrete questions of working class life. They must help the workers to come to a right understanding of these questions. They must draw their attention to the most flagrant abuses and must help them to formulate their demands in a practical and concise form. In this way they will awaken in the workers the spirit of solidarity, the consciousness of community of interests among all the workers of the country as a united working class, which, in its turn, is a section of the world army of proletarians."

"...Communists must also learn how to draw unorganized and backward workers permanently into the ranks of the Party.

With the help of our nuclei and fractions we must induce the (9) workers to join the trade unions and to read our Party organs..."

In accordance with these Comintern instructions, the Communist Party in the United States began establishing fractions and organizing shop nuclei in industry with the slogan, "Every Factory a Fortress of Communism." Systematic mass agitation and propaganda were started among workers in selected factories in such basic industries as steel, railroad, automobile, mining, communication, and transportation.



Thus was launched the Party's program of "industrial concentration" in basic industries which, in the years following, was increasingly emphasized. Since World War II, the Party's program of "industrial concentration" has been greatly stressed and accelerated. The reason for this continuous concentration by communists on workers in basic industries is obvious — to obtain a strong foothold on the country's basic industries, the first step toward establishing a Soviet America.

To win labor over to communism, the Communist Party exploits the misconceptions, prejudices, interests, and problems of workers. In the communist campaign of class hatred, propaganda develops and foments discord and distrust between workers and their employers. American labor, for instance, is told repeatedly that big corporations get the lion's share of our national income at the expense of the workers.

Communists pose as the champions of labor and, whenever the opportunity arises, endeavor to offer tangible evidence of their working-class leadership. The Communist Party has consistently made demands on industry and Government, ostensibly to improve the economic lot of workers, but actually calculated primarily to pave the way for the eventual establishment of a communist system of government.



Among the more frequent propaganda demands advanced by the Communist Party, USA, are the following: increase in wages; increase in the minimum-wage scale; guarantee of annual wage and shorter hours; reduction of income taxes in the lower brackets; abolition of sales taxes; increase in taxes on capital gains and corporations; public ownership of railroads, mines, and utilities; establishment of Federal control and regulation over the food and meat industries; government building of new homes with low rents; outlawing of evictions for three years; expansion of old-age pensions; and increase in payments of Social Security and extension to include all workers.

Since the main body of American workers is to be found in the trade-unions, the American labor movement is of tremendous concern to communists. Communists cannot function without its support. The trade-unions are vital to the ultimate success of communism. This explains why, since its founding in 1919, the Communist Party, USA, has been engaged in a continuous attempt to capture the trade-union movement in the United States. Through their success in gaining control of some American labor unions, and infiltrating others, communists have been able to engage in widespread and effective agitation and propaganda in promoting the class struggle between capital and labor.

Communist agitation and propaganda activities in the American trade-union movement itself will be treated in more detail in a subsequent monograph in this series.

B. Minorities

Communists have long afforded special propaganda attention to minority groups in countries, such as the United States, whose populations embrace sizeable minority groups. In 1921, the Communist International laid down the following rule to be followed by foreign communist parties affiliated with the Comintern:

"In countries whose population contains national minorities, it is the duty of the Party to devote the necessary attention to propaganda and agitation among the proletarian strata of these minorities. The propaganda and agitation must, of course, be conducted in the languages of the respective national minorities, for which purpose the Party must create the necessary special organs."(10)

It was in the language federations of the Socialist Party, prior to the formation of the Communist Party, USA, in 1919, that American communists originally had their strongest following. In the succeeding years, the Communist Party organized separate sections in the Party for nationality groups, sought to penetrate organizations which represented various foreign-language groupings, and established a communist press (11) in a number of foreign languages.

Communists have adapted their propaganda to the fears, prejudices, particular problems, and special grievances or aspirations of the many nationality, religious, and racial groups to be found in this country. Communists act on the thesis that immigrant groups are particularly susceptible to penetration and propaganda in view of the many harrowing and unpleasant experiences they encountered in their homelands. Communists have learned that when these minority groups are sufficiently indoctrinated and mobilized, they can be used to exert great pressure on the United States Government to attain desired communist objectives.

Communist propaganda is geared to exploit and accentuate the frictions and differences between the native born and foreign born, whites and Negroes, Jews and gentiles, and between various religious denominations solely for the purpose of building a political and ideological cohesiveness which will align minority groups with the communist movement. The slightest incidents of alleged racial or nationality discrimination are instantly seized upon by communists and offered as proof that minority persecution is an inherent defect of the capitalist system. At the same time, a steady stream of propaganda is issued by the Party lauding the "progressive" and "enlightened" minority policies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and hailing communism as the only "guarantee" against national or racial inequality.

Communist propaganda is aimed at all foreign-born and foreign-language groups in the United States, but it is directed most heavily at the Jews, Italians, Puerto Ricans, Poles, and Mexicans. Communist propagandists have given an inordinate amount of attention to the fears, the anxieties, and the emotions of the Jewish people in particular. Communist propaganda among Jews is so cleverly interwoven with emotional appeals that efforts to expose the communist origin of the propaganda are difficult.

When the State of Israel was created after World War II, communists made a strong bid to capture the sympathy of this new Nation. They hailed the establishment of Israel as an "historic step" in Jewish history and as the "realization of a dream of centuries." But when it became apparent that Israel would not align itself with the Soviet Union against the West, communist "friendship" toward Israel suddenly cooled.

Typical of communist propaganda among the foreign born was the Communist Party's condemnation of a motion picture, produced several years ago, called "The House of Strangers." The Party contended that this film "slandered" Italian-Americans by depicting their mode of living in the United States as one of constant family disharmony. The Party recommended, among other things, that theaters showing the film be picketed and that protests be made to the producers.

C. Negroes

Of all the minority groups in the United States, the Negroes long have been subjected to the most intensive and extensive communist agitation and propaganda. Since the Negroes constitute the largest minority group in the country and have more grievances and problems than any other, communists consider them to be the most susceptible to their propaganda.

Early communist efforts to propagandize the Negroes are evidenced by the fact that, in 1922, the Communist International, on application of its American section, approved a subsidy of \$300,000 for propaganda activities among American Negroes. In 1925, the Comintern issued instructions to the Workers (Communist) Party of America, by which name the Communist Party was then known, to select some Negro communists to be sent to the Soviet Union for training in propaganda work. A dozen were chosen. One Negro communist leader, returning to the United States three years later, brought with him a draft for \$75,000 from the Comintern to be used for propaganda activities among the Negroes.

Propaganda activities of the Communist Party, USA, are not motivated by any desire to improve the status of the Negroes in our society,

but are designed to exploit Negro grievances for the furtherance of communist goals. This is clearly shown by instructions issued by the Communist Party, USA, to its members as early as 1925:

"The aim of our Party in our work among the Negro masses is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen the American revolutionary movement by bringing into it the... Negro workers and farmers in the United States to broaden the struggles of the American Negro workers and farmers, connect them with the struggles of the national minorities and colonial peoples of all the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat." (12)

For a number of years, communist propaganda among Negroes in this country has centered around two main slogans: "Equal Rights" and "Self-determination." The communist theory of "Self-determination" holds that in many sections of the South the Negroes constitute a majority of the population and, therefore, have the right, if they so desire, to secede from the United States and form their own government and nation. Recently, however, the Communist Party, USA, has reappraised its position on "Self-determination" for the Negroes in the "Black Belt." According to the present communist view, the Negro people in this country do not constitute a nation but, instead, are a nationality.

Although the condition of the American Negro has improved materially during the past generation, the Communist Party, USA, has been reluctant to recognize this fact and has continued to agitate and propagandize on the same old themes. The Party has stressed its demands for "Self-determination" and "Equal Rights" with varying degrees of emphasis, governed not by any actual change in the status of the Negro, but by the exigencies of the Communist Party line.

Communist propaganda is intended to inflame the Negro to make him conscious of discrimination, and to create in him an attitude of bitter resentment and hostility toward the rest of American society.

Acts of racial discrimination and violence, such as lynchings, police brutality, inadequate housing, deprivation of civil rights, and "Jim Crow" practices, are magnified and dramatized by communist propagandists in order to generate racial consciousness among Negroes. Every racial incident is avidly seized upon by communists for the fullest possible exploitation.

The Emmett Louis Till case is typical of a propaganda opportunity afforded the Communist Party. Till, a 14-year-old Negro youth from Chicago, was reportedly kidnaped and murdered in Mississippi in August, 1955. The two white men charged with his murder were

acquitted after a trial, and a grand jury later refused to indict them for kidnaping. Communists invariably refer to the case as the Till lynching." Numerous pamphlets and thousands of leaflets have been issued by the communist propaganda apparatus concerning this case. Communists have been responsible for the release of an avalanche of post cards, telegrams, and letters of protest demanding drastic action by local, state, and Federal officials. In this campaign, the Communist Party has been successful in enlisting the support of a number of noncommunist organizations, in addition to their own front groups.

One of the principal reasons for communist interest in Negroes is the adverse propaganda effect that reports of discrimination and oppression in the United States can produce in the rest of the world, especially among the African and Asiatic peoples. Throughout the world, the treatment of American Negroes is one of the constant themes of anti-American communist propaganda. (13)

One of the most flagrant propaganda acts put on by communists occurred in 1951. William L. Patterson, a leading American Negro communist and then executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress,*

a notorious communist front, presented to the General Assembly of the

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

United Nations a lengthy petition, signed by 93 Americans. This document charged the United States with the crime of "genocide" because of its "oppression" of the Negro people. The report was published in booklet form and widely distributed throughout the world as an indictment of the United States.

In line with the Communist Party's consistent advocacy of full social, industrial, economic, and political equality for the Negro, in recent years the Party has -- for propaganda effect -- been giving increased representation to Negroes within its own organization. At the national convention of the Communist Party, USA, in February, 1957, seven of the first 20 members elected to the new national committee were Negroes.

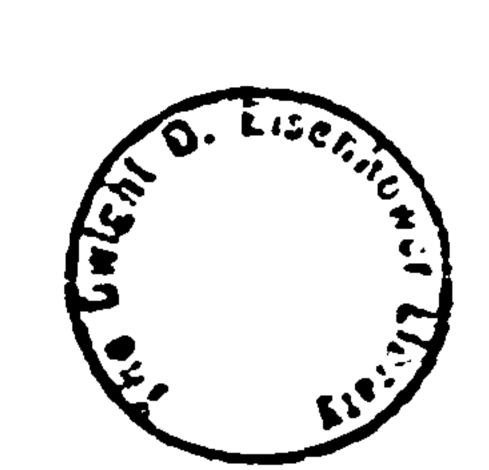
D. Intellectuals

A THE CONTRACT OF STREET

In the middle 1930's, communists recognized that the intellectuals presented a fertile field for communist propaganda and, ever since,

American intellectuals have been one of their primary targets. This group includes some writers, artists, educators, physicians, actors, clergymen, scientists, and other persons in professional or cultural callings.

Many intellectuals show an inclination, at times, to support the proletarian position in the class struggle. Communists believe that these

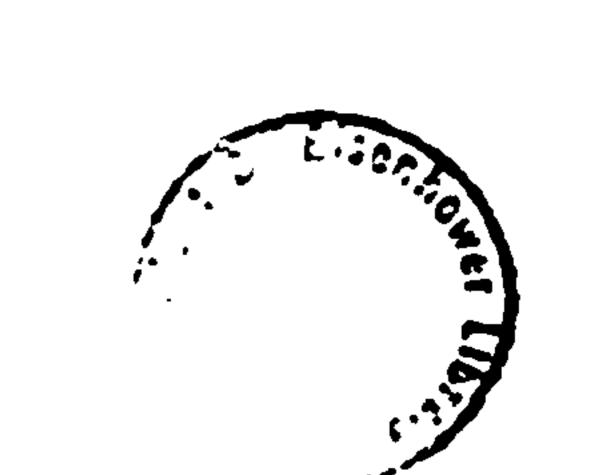


intellectuals can be won over to the communist position on certain issues. Hence, they strive to mold and influence intellectuals so that they will become useful instruments in spreading communism.

One reason why intellectuals have so often been the gullible victims of communist propaganda is that many of them are uninformed in fields in which they are not experts. They may be very competent in their own sphere of activity but, in many cases, they possess little or no knowledge in the field in which the communist propagandist is interested.

Intellectuals do possess, however, tremendous publicity value to communist propagandists. Their reputations as specialists give them a definite prestige usefulness. They can be -- and often are -- used by communists to impose communist ideas upon larger groups of naive and unsuspecting people who tend to accept the statements of these experts because they believe they must have examined and analyzed the issues involved. Many intellectuals are known by reputation to millions of people who, therefore, are inclined to respect their judgment on matters about (14) which actually they may know little or nothing.

In exploiting intellectuals, communists will follow a routine of rounding up as many notable and distinguished persons as possible to serve as window dressing for some propaganda scheme. Over the years,



the intelligentsia have lent their names, reputations, and prestige to countless communist campaigns and causes. In 1938, for instance, some 150 prominent American artists, writers, composers, editors, motion-picture stars, and college professors issued a statement in support of the verdicts of the Moscow purge trials.

Eighty-eight leaders of religion, science, education, and literature, in an open letter made public in December, 1952, called upon President-elect Eisenhower to push for an immediate "cease-fire" in Korea.

In 1955, forty-two prominent intellectuals signed a petition asking for a "Christmas amnesty" for Communist Party leaders who were then serving prison terms for violating the Smith Act.* The petitioners pointed out that while they were "in fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party and with the essential elements in its program," they were "motivated in their present action by their attachment (15) to the democratic way of life."

Well-known film, stage, radio, and television figures have been particularly susceptible to the siren call of communist propagandists. During the past 20 years, many prominent entertainment personalities have, wittingly or unwittingly, allowed their names to be used by communists for propaganda and fund-raising purposes.

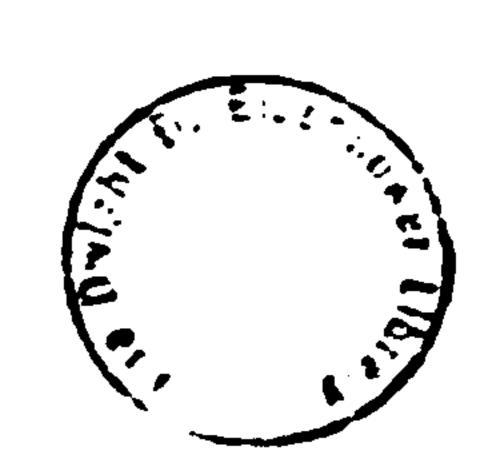
^{*} The Smith Act, which was passed by Congress in 1940, makes it unlawful for anyone to knowingly teach and advocate the duty and necessity of over-throwing and destroying the United States Government by force or violence.

E. Youth

Communists in the United States, as elsewhere in the world, have always been vitally interested in youth. The reason for this is obvious. He who controls the youth controls the future. Communists like to boast that communism is "the wave of the future" and "the future belongs to the youth." V. I. Lenin once observed that "we need young forces.... The youth will decide the issue of the whole struggle, (16) the student youth and still more the working-class youth."

and the novel -- to innovators who break with the past and pioneer in new fields of conquest. Communists assume that, since the communist movement is new and novel and its leaders are innovators, youth, therefore, will be naturally attracted to communism. No opportunity has been lost by communists to exploit the credulity, enthusiasm, and sensitivity of youth. Many young people admire the crusading spirit, zeal, and industry of communists, and they like the emotional appeal involved in being called upon to contribute to the "betterment" of mankind.

Students and young workers, particularly those in industry, are the main targets of communist youth propaganda. Even children have been wooed by communist propagandists. Communist propaganda



directed at youth and children consists of a relentless war against what communists like to term "petty bourgeois ideologies and influences."

Through their insistent propaganda campaigns, communists seek to destroy the respect of the young for the capitalist system, the American way of life, our ideals, culture, laws, moral standards, religious institutions, (17) patriotism, customs, and traditions.

The Scout movement in the United States has been long subjected to attack by communist propaganda. The Boy and Girl Scouts have been described as preparing "staunch defenders of and fighters for capitalism."

On the other hand, the Young Pioneers of America, * which was the children's section of the American communist movement prior to World War II, was portrayed as developing "active, militant participants in the (18) struggles of the workers."

The Young Pioneers of America belittled famous American heroes. Washington was depicted as favoring the rich people against the workers and farmers. Lincoln was shown as representing the Northern 'bosses' despite his beliefs and his emancipation of the slaves. The one true hero of the workers and farmers was held to be Lenin, with Russia as the best country for workers' children.

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

The main communist appeals to youth concern jobs, economic security, and peace. Communist youth propaganda has always featured a strong pacifistic, antimilitarist theme calculated to benefit the defense of the USSR by weakening the military potential of the United States. The program of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's was attacked by communists under the cry that it served as a recruiting and training ground for the next war. In a like manner, before the outbreak of World War II, communists favored the abolition of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in colleges and opposed national defense appropriations, demanding instead that "war" funds be given to the unemployed.

During the late 1930's, the Young Communist League, * which was the main communist youth organization in the United States from 1922 until 1943, in concert with various communist front student groups, succeeded in fomenting many student demonstrations on the campuses of American schools and colleges in protest against war. These protests took place all over the country and, at times, involved thousands of students.

During World War II, when communists advocated all-out aid to Russia, the American Youth for Democracy,* successor to the Young



^{*} See Appendix for citation.

Communist League, called for the adoption of a universal military training program as "essential for the fulfillment of America's commitments to maintain the peace by force if necessary." Yet, in 1954, in conformity with the communist "cold war" propaganda program, the Labor Youth League, * which succeeded the Young Communist League and American Youth for Democracy, demanded the defeat of universal military training legislation. The purpose of this change in the line obviously was to weaken the national defense of this Nation.

In the last several years, communist propagandists have availed themselves of every opportunity to appear on college campuses, either to deliver lectures or to take part in debates and forums. Communist spokesmen have addressed student groups at Antioch College, Haverford College, Swarthmore College, Cornell University, Temple University, the University of Minnesota, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University.

The Communist Party received considerable publicity early in March, 1957, when a "fight for academic freedom," as communists termed it, arose in New York City. John Gates, editor of the <u>Daily Worker**</u> and a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA, had

* See Appendix for citation.



^{**} The Daily Worker is an east coast communist newspaper.

been invited to appear before student groups at Queens College and City College of New York. The presidents of all five municipal colleges in New York City barred him from their campuses. The prohibition was based on the fact that Gates, as a communist leader, had been convicted under the Smith Act.

Shortly thereafter, Gates was invited to participate in a forum sponsored by a student club at Columbia University. Gates declared that this invitation had "struck a blow for the Bill of Rights for all Americans." In his speech, Gates attempted to tell the students how the Communist Party, USA, has "changed" in the past year, and how it has become "more democratic and less monolithic" to "correspond to American traditions and conditions."

F. Armed Forces

Communists recognize that the armed forces of noncommunist countries -- particularly the United States -- are one of the chief deterrents to the spread of communism. They attempt, therefore, in every possible way, to weaken, demoralize, and render ineffective, the armed forces of all noncommunist nations. Lenin originally voiced communism's need for destroying, or at least neutralizing, the armed forces of the "enemy" when he stated:

"...not a single great revolution has ever refrained from 'disorganising' the army and cannot now refrain from doing so; because the army is the most rigid instrument for supporting the old regime...

"...In rising to power, the new social class never could, and cannot now, attain power or consolidate it except by absolutely disintegrating the old army..." (19)

The tactics of infiltrating, propagandizing, and agitating in the armed forces were first outlined in the Summer of 1920 when the Second World Congress of the Communist International adopted 21 conditions of admission to the Comintern. Conditions dealing with the armed forces included the following:

"...A persistent and systematic propaganda and agitation is necessary in the army, where Communist groups should be formed in every military organization..."

"... Every party desirous of belonging to the Third International should...carry on a systematic agitation in its own army..." (20)

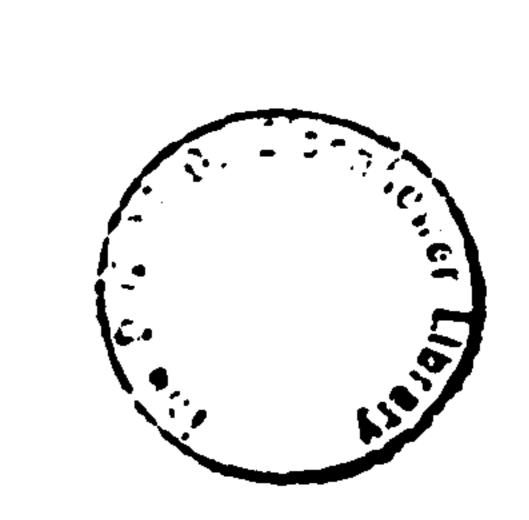
As an outgrowth of an antimilitarist program formulated at the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern in 1928, a special unit was established in the Communist Party, USA, called the Joint Antimilitarist Commission, or Armicom, composed of representatives of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. The purpose of this commission

was to devise ways and means of infiltrating, propagandizing, and agitating in the Armed Forces of the United States. Armicom received its orders from Moscow, to which reports were sent. In addition to the Army and Navy, attention was given by Armicom to the National Guard and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The slogan of communists became "One Soldier and Sailor Nuclei in Every Post."

In the years following, Armicom was responsible for the preparation and distribution of huge quantities of communist literature of all types, aimed at servicemen and calculated to lower morale, undermine discipline, discredit officers, exploit petty grievances, promote pacifist doctrines, and even incite rebellion.

One of the first regular communist publications available for distribution to the Armed Forces was the Fort Snelling Rapid Fire at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. It appeared in 1928. A number of similar papers were also prepared by communists for dissemination in army camps, navy yards, aboard ships, and to the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

In the late 1930's and during the period of the Hitler-Stalin nonaggression pact, communists in the United States sought, through their



antimilitarist propaganda, to weaken the American Armed Forces and to disarm the American people in every possible way. Literature of this era contained such slogans as 'Down with War and Fascism," "Get Out and Stay Out of the Imperialist War," "Friendship with the Soviet Union," and "The Yanks Are NOT Coming."

After the Nazi invasion of the USSR in June, 1941, the attitude of American communists instantly changed. They directed their propaganda toward speeding up the mobilization of America's military and industrial might. Soon they were agitating for the opening of a second front in Europe to bring relief to the beleaguered Russians. American communists went all out to win the war.

Communist books, booklets, pamphlets, and magazines were given to the United Service Organizations (USO) for distribution to USO reading rooms in camps and other installations of the Armed Forces.

Cigarettes, candy, books, and Christmas gift packages were distributed by the Communist Party, communist front groups, and communist-dominated unions. Canteens were established and dances and parties were held by front organizations.

Female communists made full use of their feminine wiles to ingratiate themselves with servicemen for the purpose of subtly propagandizing

them. Sweethearts of Servicemen (SOS), * a division of the American

Youth for Democracy, a communist front organization, sought to enlist
the membership and aid of sweethearts, wives, and relatives of servicemen.

SOS members made it a point to inject the communist line in their
correspondence with men in the Armed Forces.

At the termination of World War II, communists took advantage of the "We want to go home" sentiments of GI's overseas. They began an agitational and propaganda campaign to force the withdrawal and demobilization of American troops stationed in China, the Philippines, and in other parts of the world where their presence might impede the expansionist program of the communists.

During the demobilization campaign, such slogans as the following were widely circulated: "Bring Our Boys Back Home," "Stop the Use of GI's as Pawns of the State Department," and "Stop American Intervention in China." Communists fanned the demobilization drive through mass meetings; parades; the communist press; advertisements; petitions; and letter, post card, and telegram campaigns addressed to congressmen, military authorities, and President Truman.

During the Korean War, many wives and mothers of American prisoners of war (POW's) were notified by the National Guardian, * a

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

procommunist publication in New York City, that their loved ones were reported to be prisoners. The National Guardian, in letters to the next of kin, would advise that it had published POW lists furnished by Chinese sources and, as a "simple neighborly act," wished to pass this information on to the recipients. On occasions, Communist Party members and sympathizers would write or visit the next of kin to tell them that they had seen the names and home addresses of their sons or husbands on a POW list appearing in the National Guardian. These communists or sympathizers would then, in the course of their letters or visitations, take the opportunity to criticize American foreign policy and make a plea for an early end to the war.

One Party member visited the father of an American POW and urged him to write letters to the editors of newspapers demanding a "cease-fire." In another case, the mother of an American POW -- both communists -- mailed form letters to the editors of a number of newspapers, enclosing in each a Photostat of a letter from her son and requesting that the letter be published. The son's letter was in the form of "An Open Letter to the American Public" and was allegedly signed by 94 American and Allied prisoners. The letter called for a speedy termination of the Korean conflict, and added that more killings and destruction would be "useless and futile."

Many letters received from American POW's in Korea by the next of kin were written in the prisoners' own handwriting, but the letters were so similar in content and so uniform in propaganda tone that they possibly had been dictated and written under duress. The writers of the letters would invariably begin by indicating that they were POW's, that they were well treated, and that their relatives should exert efforts to bring the war to an immediate end. One prisoner wrote a letter to his home-town newspaper requesting that the paper write editorials demanding peace in Korea and the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

G. Veterans

Early communist propaganda activity among veterans in the United States was conducted by a communist front organization called the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, * later known as the American League of Ex-Servicemen.*

With the end of World War II, the Communist Party recognized that the millions of veterans would play an increasingly important role in the future life of the country. Returning Party veterans were instructed to join The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other respectable noncommunist veterans' organizations. Veterans' commissions

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

were set up by the Party on a national level and in most of the Party districts to coordinate Party work among ex-servicemen. The <u>Daily</u>

Worker began carrying a regular column devoted to veterans' affairs.

Communist propagandists agitated for a speedy demobilization of American troops stationed abroad, a servicemen's bonus, increased aid to student veterans, more housing facilities for veterans, enlarged job-training programs for veterans, and the like.

In the Spring of 1947, a National Communist Veterans' Encampment, attended by over 400 delegates, convened in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Party's national veterans' commission. The purpose of this encampment was to protest "un-American" charges lodged against the Communist Party, USA; to counter the "rise of fascism" in the United States; and to demand additional privileges for ex-servicemen. Delegations presented Communist Party proposals and demands to President Truman, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Veterans' Administration, and a number of senators and congressmen.

Communist pressure groups of veterans were also extremely active in the immediate postwar period. A number of veterans' delegations which visited state capitals were instigated and led by the Communist Party. In October, 1946, for instance, communists mobilized a demonstration in Albany, New York. Some 3,000 persons assembled on the steps of the

New York State Capitol and demanded that a special session of the legislature be called to deal with housing and pay increases for teachers and state employees. Later, 85 veterans forced their way into the senate chamber where they threatened to remain until Governor Dewey summoned a special session. Governor Dewey refused to do so, and, after a 23-hour "sit-down," the veterans left the chamber.

In the Fall of 1946, communist veterans picketed several industrial buildings then under construction in Los Angeles to protest 'nonessential' construction, in line with their demands for veterans' housing.

In October, 1951, picket lines organized by the American Veterans for Peace, * a communist front, picketed motion-picture theaters in New York City and San Francisco which were showing the film "The Desert Fox." This picture recounted the exploits of General Rommel during World War II. The complaint was that the film "glorified" the enemy.

During the Korean War, the American Veterans for Peace agitated constantly for a peace settlement. On one occasion, a delegation of this group visited the United States Mission to the United Nations in New York City to present their recommendations for bringing about a cessation of hostilities.

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

The 1949 Smith Act trial of the eleven communist leaders in

New York City afforded communists a propaganda field day. Seldom a

day passed during this long trial that did not witness the use of some

communist propaganca stunt. In one instance, a Veterans' Mobilization

to Free Winston picketed the United States Courthouse in Foley Square,

where the trial was being held. Some 225 pickets, wearing military

overseas caps with attached insignia and campaign ribbons, carried placards

and chanted slogans demanding that Henry Winston, a World War II

veteran who was one of the defendants, be freed and that the indictments

against the other leaders be dismissed. A group of these pickets attempted,

without success, to meet with presiding Federal Judge Harold R. Medina in

his chambers.

After the conviction of the communist leaders, a newly formed group called the Committee to Defend Lincoln Veterans initiated a letter and post-card campaign to obtain amnesty for John Gates and Robert Thompson, two convicted defendants who had served with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade* during the Spanish Civil War. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade had been largely composed of communists.

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

Communist veterans put on their old uniforms for propaganda effect whenever possible. The annual May Day parades held by communists since the end of World War II have afforded them occasions for exhibiting themselves in this manner. In the 1949 May Day parade in New York City, for instance, approximately 400 marchers, most of them in uniform, represented the Veterans' division of the New York State Communist Party.

H. Economic Groups

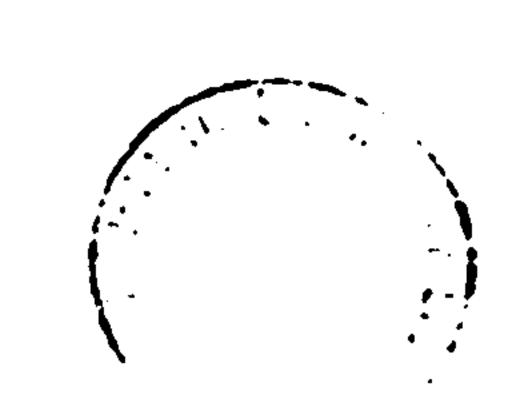
Communists continually boast that they are always struggling for economic reforms which will benefit the masses. They endeavor to convey the impression to noncommunist; that they are interested in economic reforms as such. This, however, is not true. Communists agitate for economic reforms not as ends but as means to an end, namely, to advance their revolutionary objective of destroying the capitalist system. Their ostensible "sincere" concern with economic betterment is simply another communist ruse. Their economic agitation is an outgrowth of their political motives, since both political and economic sources of agitation and propaganda are employed by them for revolutionary purposes.

Lenin explained how communism always includes "the fight for reforms in its activities. But it utilizes 'economic' agitation for the

purpose of presenting to the government...demands for all sorts of 21 measures." He made it clear, however, that communists must not attach greater value to economic reforms than to political reforms.

American communists, through agitation and propaganda, have ceaselessly strived to deepen and exploit periods of economic depression, recession, and inflation. They have been singularly alert to magnify and dramatize for their own ends such problems as unemployment, high cost of living, rent increases, evictions, lack of housing, taxes, relief, boosts in subway fares, and the like. These issues have furnished fodder for communist propaganda directed at economic target groups consisting of unemployed, consumers, housewives, and tenants.

Typical of the agitational and propaganda activity resorted to by the Communist Party to heighten its appeal to economic groups was the program adopted by it, several years ago, to combat the high cost of living. This program called for delegations to senators and congressmen from Party clubs, union locals, shops, community organizations, and civic groups to "express the resentment and protests of the people" in order to compel Congress to pass a bill for continued price and rent control. The Party proposed that joint congressional committee hearings be turned into "forums of protests and demands."



The Party suggested that "cost of living conferences" be conducted on a congressional district, city, or county basis, these conferences to be on "a broad basis which unite the labor movement, the consumers, farmers, civic, fraternal and other groups." As a result of these conferences, the Party was convinced that mass actions against the high cost of living could be developed in the form of community parades, mass meetings, neighborhood petitions, et cetera. The program also provided for every Party district and club to engage in an intensive campaign through mass meetings, distribution of leaflets, and other types of mass activity.

In its efforts to ingratiate itself with consumers, a Communist
Party unit in Brooklyn once held a "Fair-Price Food Fair." This protest
sale against high prices was held in Party headquarters with Party
members and leaders serving as clerks. Prices were marked down
from ten to twenty per cent. Brief talks on the causes of high prices were
given to the customers over a loud-speaker. A poster on the wall "exposed"
profiteering in the dairy, baking, meat, and grocery industries. Placards
on the walls carried slogans reading "High Enough? Bring Back Price
Control," and "Only Red-Baiting is Cheap." A copy of the Daily Worker
was given to every shopper. Low cost literature on socialism and how

to fight the high cost of living was sold. A special table was set up with facilities for writing telegrams and messages to congressmen. Communist clerks sought to impress customers with their keen interest in shopping problems and to show customers how their troubles could be solved by uniting in political and economic groups to fight for their needs. Customers were invited to join the Communist Party.

Local economic issues are fully exploited by communists for propaganda effect. A case in point occurred when the City of New York, in 1947, announced its intention of doubling the subway fare, which had been five cents for more than 40 years. The Communist Party immediately called for a "mass outpouring of labor and all people's organizations" to protest this action.

In the months that followed, the Party propagandized against the proposed fare increase, charging that it was a "soak-the-people" measure and that Mayor O'Dwyer was doing everything for "big business" and nothing for the people except increasing consumer taxes and the transit fare. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., then a communist member of the city council, introduced a bill making mandatory a referendum on the proposed fare boost. Even after the fare was finally raised to ten cents in July, 1948, the Party, through leaflets and other literature, urged the people to protest to Mayor O'Dwyer and Governor Dewey and to sign a petition for a referendum vote.

I. Women

Joseph Stalin once observed:

"There has not been a single great movement of the oppressed in history in which working women have not played a part....

"... The first task of the proletariat and of its vanguard, the Communist Party, therefore is to wage a resolute struggle to wrest women, the women workers and peasants, from the influence of the bourgeoisie, politically to educate and to organize the women workers and peasants under the banner of the proletariat." (22)

Communist propaganda directed toward American women has been centered around such issues as peace, child care, housing, health, consumers' problems, and social and economic equality for women.

Perhaps more than any other element in our population, women are deeply desirous of a future free from war. For this reason, communist propaganda among women, in recent years, has emphasized the peace campaign. Typical of such propaganda to persuade American women that the communist program for peace will satisfy this longing was an editorial which appeared in the 1952 Mother's Day issue of The Worker:*

"WE WISH we could grant the mothers of America their most fervent wish on this Mother's Day. One does not have to be a professional poll-taker to know that the women of our country want one thing above all else -- PEACE.

* The Worker is the Sunday edition of the Daily Worker.

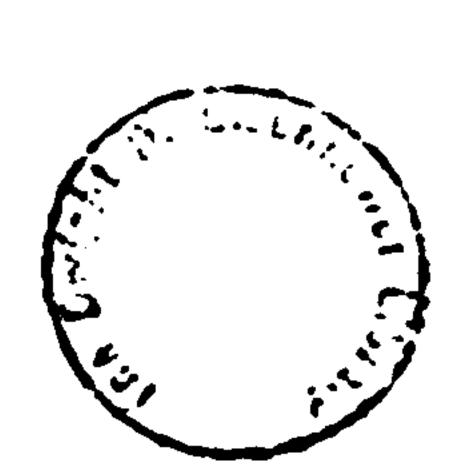
'It is especially true of mothers spending anxious, sleepless nights with their thoughts fixed on sons and husbands fighting thousands of miles away in Korea. And the anxiety grows greater as blood-and-guts generals and politicians keep shouting for more soldiers, more planes, more bombs to step up the war instead of negotiating a settlement."

"The people of America owe it to the mothers of our land to pledge that there shall be no third year of war in Korea, to demand peace in Korea -- Now!

"We pledge to the mothers of America that we will work still harder with them for peace throughout the world through one of the best means of attaining that end -- negotiations for a Big Five Pact of Peace." (23)

Mother's Day annually affords communists an opportunity to propagandize women. In 1954, for instance, communists sent Mother's Day greetings to "three outstanding women political prisoners." These greetings were sent to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, a Negro serving a life term in Georgia for homicide, and to Mrs. Dorothy Blumberg and Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, two Maryland communist leaders who had been convicted under the Smith Act.

During the Korean War, communist front organizations were especially busy agitating and propagandizing for a peace settlement. In July, 1951, more than 1,000 mothers and their children took part in a



'Prayer for Peace" at the United Nations in New York City. They took this occasion to present United Nations officials with a petition asking for immediate peace in Korea. One of the participating front groups was the American Women for Peace.*

Communists can extract propaganda from almost any incident. This was evident during a recent celebrated New York trial involving prostitution. The <u>Daily Worker</u> contended that "capitalist morality" was on trial just as much as the actual defendant. It pointed out that women have to fight for their rights against the "big capitalists" who are the "main organizers" of prostitution. The <u>Daily Worker</u> also observed that public and private prostitution had been "eliminated forever" by the Soviet Union.

J. Farmers

Lenin attached great importance to the work of propagandizing the Marxist program among the peasants. In 1903, he wrote a pamphlet entitled To the Rural Poor, in which he explained the Marxist program in $\frac{(24)}{(24)}$ simple terms.

Among the conditions specified by the Comintern for the admission of foreign communist parties to the Comintern was the following:

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

"... A systematic and regular propaganda is necessary in the rural districts. The working class can gain no victory unless it possesses the sympathy and support of at least part of the rural workers and of the poor peasants, and unless other sections of the population are equally utilized...." (25)

The Communist Party in the United States incorporates the same class approach in its farm propaganda as it does in its propaganda directed at other target groups. The Party attempts to portray itself to farmers as being in the forefront in fighting for the interests and well-being of the "exploited and poverty-stricken" rural population against the big landowners, commission houses, mortgage firms, farm implement corporations, grain companies, railroads, milk combines, banks, and the like.

The Communist Party slants its agricultural propaganda to the economic problems which beset small and middle-sized farmers, share-croppers, tenant farmers, farm laborers, and migratory workers. This propaganda revolves around such issues as farm product prices, mortgages, (26) interest rates, taxes, railroad freight rates, roads, et cetera.

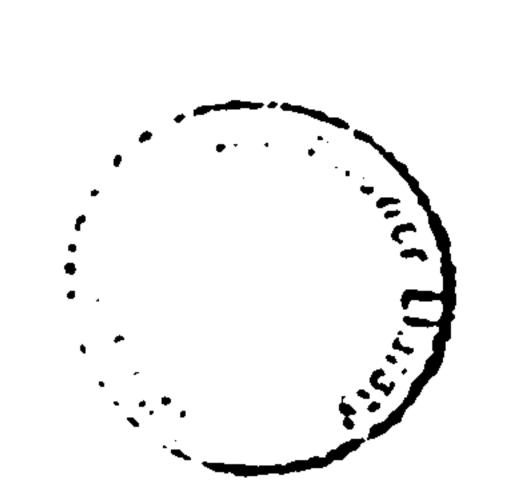
Communists are forever referring to the "farm crisis" in this country. In their current "antidepression" farm program, calculated to appeal to the rural population, communist propagandists call for



Government guarantees of 100 per cent parity, crop insurance, Government loans, credit at a low interest rate, and Government protection of the small farmer from foreclosure. They also advocate measures for flood and drought control and the extension of Social Security to include all farm families. To reduce the farm surplus, communists urge legislation to provide food stamps for the needy and a school-lunch and school-milk program. In addition, they recommend the promotion of trade with the USSR, Communist China, and other countries in the communist orbit.

In 1955, the national farm commission of the Communist Party, USA, issued a pamphlet entitled <u>The Farm Crisis</u>, which formulated a communist program to meet the problems confronting American farmers today. Nearly 20,000 copies of this pamphlet were distributed.

Communist agitators and propagandists seek to penetrate farm organizations -- cooperatives, granges, bureaus, and unions. In a few localities, communist control of certain agrarian groups has taken place. In one eastern state, communists have gained domination and control of one large cooperative which they are using as a medium for communist propaganda and agitation.



Facts for Farmers, a monthly newsletter published by Farm Research, * a communist front organization in New York City, is the Communist Party's national farm propaganda outlet by which it attempts to influence American farm opinion. Local communist propaganda organs have included such publications as Farm Front, published by the farm commission of the New York State Communist Party, and Upper Midwest Grass Roots Outlook, edited by an old-time communist in Minneapolis.

K. Religious Groups

Communists completely reject a belief in God, morals derived from religious principles, and the immortality of the soul. They maintain that religion is an instrument used by "predatory capitalists" to hold the masses in abject subjugation. For this reason, communists are firmly dedicated to the destruction of all religion. Lenin admitted this when, in 1905, he wrote:

"...Religion is the opium of the people. Religion is a kind of spiritual gin in which the slaves of capital drown their human shape and their claims to any decent human life." (27)

Half a century later, in 1955, Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev reiterated:

"We remain atheists. We will do all we can to liberate a certain portion of the people from the charm of the religious opium that still exists...." (28)

^{*} See Appendix for citation.

Prior to the middle 1930's, American communists loudly proclaimed communism's antireligious and atheistic beliefs. But, about 1936, communist leaders in this country became aware of the deeply religious convictions of the American people and took steps to prevent further alienation of the Party from religious groups. They adopted the tactic of the "outstretched hand," which was nothing more than a policy of concealing communism's implacable hostility to religion. (29)

Only recently, the Communist Party, USA, reaffirmed its 'outstretched hand' policy, declaring that it

"...seeks no conflict with any church or any American's religious belief. On the contrary, we stretch out our hand in the fellowship of common struggle for our mutual goal of peace, democracy and security to all, regardless of religious belief...." (30)

Communists use -- to their own advantage -- the expressions in favor of peace and civil liberties that are frequently made by American clergymen and church bodies. Such expressions are avidly reported in the communist press as evidence of broad noncommunist support on specific issues. Communist front organizations make it a point to include religious leaders as officers or members, whenever possible, in order to give credence and dignity to such organizations.

In their present peace campaign, communists have made extensive use of religious leaders to exploit the deep desire of people for peace. In the last few years, numerous communist-conceived appeals, statements, and open letters to the President have been signed by ministers and rabbis urging a peaceful settlement of international differences. In 1952, President Truman received an Easter-Passover plea from 136 prominent ministers, rabbis, and theological seminary and university teachers representing various denominations and faiths. The appeal called for a reversal of American foreign policy in an effort to relieve international tension through negotiation.

Communist propagandists were extremely active in an endeavor to line up church support for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the months before their executions in June, 1953. The Rosenbergs had been convicted of conspiracy to commit atomic espionage for the Soviet Union. One letter to President Eisenhower, signed by over a hundred clergymen, appealed for Executive clemency for the Rosenbergs. In a number of cities, Party members personally contacted ministers and rabbis for the purpose of enlisting their assistance in the Rosenberg campaign.

Communism has reaped immeasurable propaganda value from statements by a number of American clergymen who have falsely equated

communism with Christianity. These clergymen, enamoured by socialism, tend to believe that "socialism is merely applied Christianity" and that Christians and communists are "traveling different roads toward the same goal."

One young minister, returning from China after a three-week trip, observed that the Chinese communists had waged a successful campaign against graft, corruption, waste, and other evils handed down from the old regime. He said that because this "campaign was essentially a struggle for justice, honesty and ethical relations of man to man," the Chinese (31) communists have realized the "deepest ideals" of Christianity.

One clergyman, Reverend Eliot White, formerly assistant pastor of Grace Church in New York City, with his wife openly joined the Communist Party in the early 1940's. At the time of their affiliation, Reverend White stated he had found that "communism maintains the teachings of the Bible" and for this reason communism was the "only salvation" for the (32) world. Communists have made good propaganda use of Reverend White. In 1945, he was elected to the New York state committee of the Communist Party. Later, he was made a stockholder of Publishers New Press, Inc., publishers of the Daily Worker and The Worker. Now 85 years old and nearly blind, he spends his time writing letters of complaint and protest, in accordance with the communist line, to newspapers and to Government officials.



In recent years, the Communist Party has instructed its members to affiliate with churches and religious groups for the purpose of injecting a "progressive" viewpoint into their policies and activities. In this way, communists hope to gain support for their campaigns on such issues as peace, the high cost of living, police "brutality," and the like.

Since the recent national convention of the Communist Party,
USA, in February, 1957, communist propaganda has sought to convey the
impression to the American people that the Communist Party has "Americanized"
itself and is now "independent" of the USSR. This is not true, however.

The Communist Party in the United States has not severed its ties with the
Soviet Union. The Communist Party, USA, both before and after its 1957 convention, was and remains part and parcel of the international communist
conspiracy. Communist propagandists can be expected to continue to make
full use of every propaganda technique and medium and to take immediate
advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to spread this monumental
fraud among communist target groups in this country.

- 48 -

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- 24. Lenin, Selected Works, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 243-310.
- 25. The Communist Conspiracy, op. cit., p. 41.
- 26. Peters, op. cit., pp. 68-69.
- 27. Lenin, Selected Works, op. cit., Vol. XI, p. 658.
- 28. New York Herald Tribune, September 23, 1955.
- 29. Louis Francis Budenz, This Is My Story (New York: McGraw-Hill Bock Company, Inc., 1947), pp. 152-153.
- 30. The American Way to Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights and Democracy (New York: New Century Publishers, September, 1954), p. 31.
- 31. The Worker, July 13, 1952, Section 1, p. 8.
- 32. The Worker, August 29, 1943, Magazine Section, p. 7.

APPENDIX

Organizations and publications listed hereinafter have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 or have been cited by congressional or state committees.

Those cited by congressional or state committees are listed in two editions of the <u>Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications</u> prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on May 14, 1951, and January 2, 1957. Those cited only by committees have been identified with the page number and edition of the <u>Guide</u> following the organization or publication.

Those designated by the Attorney General have been identified with the notation (Executive Order 10450) following the name of the organization.

Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Executive Order 10450)

American League of Ex-Servicemen (1951 Guide, p. 21)

American Veterans for Peace (1957 Guide, p. 18)

American Women for Peace (Executive Order 10450)

American Youth for Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

Civil Rights Congress (Executive Order 10450)

Farm Research (1957 Guide, p. 39)



Labor Youth League (Executive Order 10450)

National Guardian (1957 Guide, p. 105)

Sweethearts of Servicemen (1957 Guide, p. 82)

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League (1951 Guide, pp. 119-120)

Young Communist League (Executive Order 10450)

Young Pioneers of America (1951 Guide, p. 126)